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For the Press.

Historical Facts versus S. Carolina.

I deny not that South Carolina, with the rest of the Southern States, has some just complaints to produce against the North, but history seems to show, that she is also indebted to the same quarter for at least *two benefits* which she must either have forgotten, or hold very cheap. What are these benefits?

The first is that she is indebted to the North for her existence as a sovereign State in the Union; the second, that her people are indebted to the North for the present possession of their negro slaves, the institution which they cherish so highly.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the North could ever have achieved her independence by herself alone; it is certain that the South would never have achieved hers, had there been no North in existence.

How many South Carolinians marched in the winter of 1776, lightly clothed, with bare and bleeding feet over the frozen snow, under Washington, to the attack on Trenton, which proved the first favorable turning point of the war? How many South Carolinians were present at the battle of Saratoga and the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, the second and decisive turning point of the Revolutionary War, which immediately procured us the alliance of France, without whose aid Cornwallis could never have been captured in 1781.—The victory of Saratoga and the capture of Burgoyne's army were achieved by New England troops commanded by Northern generals.

South Carolina may indeed feel justly proud of the gallant and successful defence of Fort Moultrie in 1776; but this neither gave her a French alliance, nor prevented four years later, a British army from taking possession of Charleston. What avail a hundred victories, if the issue of the war be unfortunate. This was experienced by the Hungarians, ten years ago, and by many before them.

It would appear then, that without that North, against which South Carolina now bears a hatred as intense as was ever entertained by the Lombards against Austria, by the Sicilians against Naples or by the Greeks against the Turks, there could never have occurred the decisive event of Burgoyne's capture; there could have been no French alliance in consequence of that event; no capture of Cornwallis in consequence of that alliance; no final achievement of independence in consequence of Cornwallis' disaster. South Carolina would have continued a colony of England, *and slavery within her limits would have been abolished by act of Parliament in* 1834.

What would South Carolina be at this day, if the Puritans, whom she now detests so heartily, had never colonized the shores of Massachusetts Bay? In all probability, a British province, swarming with a population of free blacks, exceeding the whites in number, as helplessly dependent on British protection as English Guiana or the island of Jamaica.

What is the more Christian sentiment, resentment of gratitude? Implacable resentment for injuries of comparatively slight moment, which the party that inflicted them now profess themselves ready to repair—even the Black Republicans so much despised by us, offer to *indemnify* the owners of fugitive slaves.—Gratitude for benefits almost equal in importance to those that children owe to the authors of their existence?

"Those whom God intends to destroy, he first deprives of reason," is an old saying, which history has verified by innumerable examples from Pharaoh, king of Egypt, down to—perhaps, which God forbid, ourselves. Let us rather hope, that the mercies of God, so conspicuous throughout our history, which only they that are wilfully blind cannot see, have not yet entirely forsaken our country.

SCHOLASTICUS.

Maj. Anderson and Fort Sumpter.

The following biographical sketch of Major Anderson and description of Fort Sumpter will prove highly interesting:

WHO MAJOR ANDERSON IS—HIS CAREER.

"Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old, and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with distinction, on June 30, 1825. The record of his military service shows that he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1838 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain, the captaincy itself is not coming until the October of 1841, and his present rank of Major only reached him last year.

"Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the Illinois volunteers, serving with Abrahaun Lincoln in the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy in the years 1835-'6 and '7, and was aid de-camp to Major General Scott in 1838.

"During the Mexican War, the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the campaign, being severely wounded in the assault on the enemy's works at Molino del Rey, and receiving brevet majority for gallant and meritorious conduct in that action. Major Anderson had also received from the Government many evidences of its trust and confidence other than those bestowed by the War Department.

"His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was as a member of the commission, ordered last summer by Congress, to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission, in which Major Anderson performed his part, have already been laid before Congress.

"In physique, the Major is about five feet nine inches in height; his figure is well set and soldiery; his hair is thin and turning to iron grey; his complexion swarthy; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read, in his air and appearance, determination and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manner. In intercourse he is very courteous, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm and dignified, a man of undaunted courage, and as a true soldier may be relied on to obey orders and to do his duty."

FORT SUMPTER.

The fort in which the Gov't troops have now concentrated, is five miles from the Charleston Battery. It is thus described by the Charleston Mercury:

Fort Sumpter is built upon an artificial Island at the entrance of our harbor.—The foundation being of stone, it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a truncated pentagon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into *Pan coupees*, whilst the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The height of the parapet above the water-lines is sixty feet. On the southern sides are the officers quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in 3 tiers, the two lower being casemates and the upper Barbette guns. The Casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrazure in the Scrap Walls, and are protected from the enemy's shells by an arched bomb proof covering over head; the Barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance the height of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the 32 and 64 pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32 pounders on the second tier;—Columbiads (8 and 10 inch) and heavy sea coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side; which side is further protected by musketry, for which loop-holes are cut in the Scrap Wall. The number of each kind of gun is about thirty 64 pounders, the same number of 32 pounders, forty 24 pounders, ten of each calibre of Columbiad, ten 13 inch and ten 10 inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred pounds of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner sides of the sally ports, and contain at present, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The landing to the fort is on the southern or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting towards the shore, and also extending the length of that face. This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy any attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf.—Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made, for the blinds of the lower embrazures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

This concludes the brief sketch of a fort which is a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering. The whole work has been conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the engineers and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds. In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Full Centre," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant"—and to add that the walls at their base are 12 feet thick, and at the top 8½ feet thick.

Another description of the forts in the harbor of Charleston says:

The two works which are designed to command the entrance of the harbor are Fort Moultrie and Sumter. The latter is the larger of the two, with three tiers of guns, surrounded entirely by water, too shoal for heavy ships to approach, and yet sufficient to prevent the use of batteries nearer than 800 or 900 yards, where the shore line approaches most closely. With a very moderate garrison, it would be entirely impregnable to any means at the disposal of the State.

Fort Sumter lies about one mile from the shore, directly on the main ship channel, which passes between the fort and Sullivan's Island, on which is located Fort Moultrie, about one mile distant. From the battery of Charleston city Fort Sumter lies about five miles distant, standing out in the open bay, one mile from the land on either side. Fort Moultrie is, in military phrase, commanded by Fort Sumter.

The London Times on American Slavery.

The London Times has evidently changed its tune concerning American slavery.—In an article, on disunion, it remarks as follows:

A few years ago all England went crying mad over a story which certainly was a masterpiece of writing. The first impression was that which the writer intended—an unbounded horror of slavery and indignation against the slave master. Never was eloquence better listened to; never had an argument fairer play, for at least 1,000,000 British men and women read or listened to the book in the silence of their homes, and the fair advocate carried the sympathies spellbound to the last line of the last page. What is now the result? We are a fair and reasoning people. We have looked into the condition of the negro, as described by the novelist. We have "realized" the "institution." We have apprehended the greatness of the fact, and ask ourselves, "What can be done?" We have compared the evil with evils of our own, and reflected with what difficulty we get over—if we get over—our own social mischiefs and scandals. There is no use in violent language, we say to ourselves, what is to be done? That is the question. We have, too, been made aware, and have had it brought home to our own conscience, that we consume largely slave grown cotton, and sugar, and coffee, and that the very paper on which a million copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin were spread over this country was made from slave produce.

Returning thus to our senses, to our reason, and to our conscience, we have come to take a much quieter view of the "domestic institution." We feel for the slaves, but we feel also for the masters, and we have satisfied ourselves that it does no good to the former to abuse the latter. We are aware, too, that slavery was a British bequest to the States. All these considerations apply quite as much, and more nearly by several degrees to the Northern States. May not this quarrel give way to calm in which the real difficulties of the question will be met and quietly answered? It is too true that the commerce of the United States is almost if not quite as much committed to slavery as its agriculture. For what would New York be without slavery? But, what, alas! would Liverpool and Manchester? What this Metropolis?—Cannot all the partners in this business put their heads together, shake hands over the quarrel, and think what can be done to mitigate what is so difficult to abolish? Perhaps we speak to the deaf, but anything is better than dividing State against State, house against house, and servant against master in the most rising nation in the world.

Number of Offices in the Gift of the General Government.—There are at present about sixty thousand offices in the gift of the General Government, for which he may estimate six hundred thousand applicants, showing that a little under one-thirtieth of the people of the United States are interested not so much in the good of the country, as in a change of the Administration. Does not this assist in explaining why a President is never chosen for two terms nowadays?—*Exchange.*

UNION OF THE STATES.

On this, our great national character depends. It is this that gives us importance abroad and security at home. It is through this only that we are, or can be, nationally known in the world. It is the flag of the United States which renders our ships and commerce safe on the seas or in a foreign port. All our treaties, whether of alliance, peace, or commerce, are formed under the sovereignty of the United States; and known in by no other name or title.

The division of the empire into States is for our own convenience; but abroad this distinction ceases. The affairs of each State are local, and were the worth of any one of them expended in revenue, it would not be sufficient to support sovereignty against a powerful foreign foe. In short, we have no other national sovereignty than a United States. It would be fatal for us if we had; too expensive to be maintained, and impossible to be supported. Individuals, or individual States, may call themselves what they please; but the world, and especially the world of anomies, is not to be held in awe by the whistling of a name. Sovereignty must have power to protect all the parts that compose or constitute it. As the United States we are equal to the temperance of the title; but otherwise we are not. Our Union, well and wisely regulated and cemented, is the cheapest way of being great, the easiest way of being powerful, and the happiest invention in government; because it collects from each State that which, by being inadequate can be of no use to it, but forms an aggregate that serves for all.

It is with confederated States as with individuals in society, something must be yielded to make the whole secure. In this view of things, we gain by what we give; and draw an annual interest greater than the capital. Our citizenship in the United States is our national character; our citizenship in any particular State is only our local distinction. By the latter we are known at home; by the former, to the world. Our great title is *American*; our inferior one varies with the place.

Jour. of Commerce.

THE JEWS AND THE CRISIS.

The Jewish Messenger, of Dec. 28th, makes a strong editorial appeal to the Jews in the United States to observe the 4th instant as a day of prayer for the preservation of this Union:

"As Israelites we have still weightier inducements to join with our fellow-citizens in observing this day of prayer. The Union, for whose prosperity we ask Divine aid, has been the source of happiness for our ancestors and ourselves. Under the protection of the freedom guaranteed us by the Constitution, we have lived in the enjoyment of full and perfect equality with our fellow-citizens, we are enabled to worship the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, we can maintain the position to which our abilities entitle us, without our religious opinions being an impediment to advancement. This republic was the first to recognize our claims to absolute equality with men of whatever religious denomination. Here we can sit, "each under his vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid." The perpetuity of the national existence of this republic being imperilled, let us, then, right heartily join with our fellow-citizens in observing Friday next, as a day of prayer and humiliation! Let us assemble in our respective synagogues, and pour forth in unison our heartfelt supplications that the Almighty may restore harmony and good will among the people of this land, and so govern the intellects of those in authority that they may be inspired with wisdom to secure a pacific settlement of whatever difficulties may exist in any section of the country."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.—A private letter brings us intelligence of the death of Joseph McDowell Carson, Esq. He died on the 19th instant, at his residence on Green River in Polk county, in the 79th year of his age. His contemporaries will [illegible] distinguished integrity, and ability. He served for many years in the Senate and Commons of the General Assembly, and was a member of the Convention which altered the State Constitution in 1835. He was a man of fine intellectual powers and cultivated literary taste. His mind was eminently philosophic, with a poetic coloring which gave a peculiar charm to his conversation. His friends can never forget his courteous manners and the genial warmth of his greeting. In his last hours, surrounded by his household, he was contented and happy, expressing his thankfulness to God for his many blessings.

Asheville News.

STATE OF FEELING IN S. CAROLINA.

We have repeatedly heard that there is far from being that unanimity in favor of the rash proceedings of the dominant party, that appears upon the surface. Many remarkable verbal statements in disproof of such unanimity have come to our knowledge, but not in such a way as to justify a special detail of them. From what we have heard we conclude that there is a sort of "reign of terror," on a small scale, and that discontents *dare not* openly oppose the movements of the leaders. As in all such cases, it will not be long probably before the evils which will beset themselves and their country will force them to wish that they had breasted the storm at its beginning.—Obs.

A Schoolmaster asked one of his fair pupils, "Can you decline a kiss?" Dropping a perplexed curtesy, she readily replied, "Yes, sir, but I don't like to."

Letter from Hon. John A. Gilmer, Member of Congress from North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 21, 1860.

J. M., Esq.:—Dear Sir:—If in my power I would go to your meeting, and into every neighborhood in every State and Territory in this Union. We are in a most perilous crisis, but one which the country might yet pass without serious harm, if the honest masses everywhere could be aroused and made sensible of the great danger that hangs over us.

Whilst extreme Northern and Southern politicians have been dividing and distracting the country, those who care nothing for office or political position, and who have been laboring in the agricultural, mechanical and trading departments of the country, have, under the blessings of Providence, made us really all that we are.

This great majority and most worthy portion of the citizens have not had time to examine and satisfy their minds as to whither we have been drifting by the lead of sectional, selfish ambitious men. If we can in time call into counsel those to whom we are most indebted for our industrial and intellectual attainments, and, in fact, for all our superior prosperity and greatness, the best government that ever fell to the lot of man may yet be preserved.

All that is wanting is for the honest masses, North and South to be induced, without passion and with their cool heads, to understand the abstract points of difference; and they will at once arm themselves with the fraternal spirit of their Revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools. They are taken by surprise—they are scattered. They have, it is true, to contend with trained bands; but there is time, and they will come and settle these quarrels about trifles, if they can in proper time, and manner be appealed to.

When our government was formed, some of the States held slaves, some did not. The Revolutionary fathers in the North were not too good to form a confederacy and then a government with slave owners and slave States.—They provided for the rights of both; and further, that if slaves escaped from their owners they should be returned to them. They generously recognised the rights of the slave States. For the sake of fraternity and peace, and for the general welfare, they even agreed to continue the African slave trade for twenty years.—All that is needed now is to have again with our people, of all sections, the independent and patriotic spirit of our fathers. Virginia gave up territory, and agreed that free States should be formed out of it. This has been done.—We now own territory in which all the States, free and slave, are tenants in common. Shall not the slave States, as such, have a share in this common territory? We are not the same people that were here in the days of the Revolution, or there could be no difficulty in relation to this. The question is too insignificant to distract, divide and ruin this country.

The free States now number eighteen; the slave States only fifteen. The free States have majorities in both houses of Congress, and these majorities soon to be increased. The free States have the surplus population to settle and make free States out of the Territories. The slave States have no surplus. Common sense ought to teach the people of the free States that the chances are all on their side.—They very well know that if they were to grant all that the slave States request, the laws of climate, soil and productions will settle the question at last; that the result will be precisely the same under any of the theories about which the politicians of the two sections have such ado so much by the ears.

Our Northern friends say they are fully sensible of this, but then read to us what Jefferson and others have said. They say they rely on political authority.

It should be borne in mind that in the days when Jefferson spoke we had no cotton gin.—It had not then been discovered that slave labor was so useful in hot climates, in raising cotton, rice, cotton and sugar cane. At that day they were not worth more, and did not sell for more than homes. They were rather consumers than producers. There was no object to retain them. Now they are worth from six to fifteen hundred dollars each. Their labor is the source of more than two hundred millions of dollars annually. [illegible] wealth, a new and powerful interest has sprung up.

Judging from what the fathers did when they formed a Union with the slave States, under the then condition and circumstances, we have a ready answer all to what they would now do, were they here, with this Territorial question, under existing circumstances. No fair minded man can doubt but they, if alive, would say, "Let their Southern slaveholding brethren have all the territory which they can fairly settle under the invitations of soil, climate and productions, especially if it is understood that the *bona fide* settlers, when they come to agree on a State constitution, may fairly determine the question of slavery for themselves in their own way."

One of the beauties and excellencies of the common law is, that it conforms itself so as to embrace and shield new and increased interests.

As these interests grow up and increase, the common law extends its circumference and strengthens its protective power.

It has been likened to the bark upon the sapling, which, widens and thickens imperceptibly as the tree grows.

We have only to have the people—the individuals masses—look at these questions practically and in their proper bearings, and they will at once have this quarrel settled, and the great ship of State again floating at ease and in safety.

I would have them at once pull up their stakes and come pitch their tents around Washington, raise the stars and stripes and command their representatives to adjust the difficulties which now divide the two great and powerful sections.

JOHN A. GILMER.

GEN. JACKSON ON UNION AND COERCION.

In the crisis which now besets this nation, the opinion and declarations of the wise and great statesmen of an earlier period of the Republic are naturally looked to as lights for the guidance of the present generation. The opinions of no one have been oftener quoted than those of Gen. Jackson. It is appropriate, therefore, when we hear a Union of force advocated in high places, and advocated, even in the name of Jackson, to quote from the Farewell Address of that great man a pertinent passage, applying directly on this point. (Statesman's Manual, vol. 3, pp. 951, 952.)

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers, confided to the general government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union.

In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the very principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States.

But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety.

Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper attempts upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

PLAIN TALK.

It is not often that we find such an expression of honest opinion in a Democratic paper, in regard to Democratic office holders, as the following from the Charlotte Democrat:—

"While propositions are being made to restore harmony and preserve the peace, we respectfully beg permission to propose that the Congress of the United States be abolished for about four or six years. It has been more of a nuisance than a benefit to the country for some time past. If present difficulties are left for Congress to adjust, the people need not look for peace in a long time. We doubt if there are fifty members of the present Congress who correctly represent the sentiments of a large majority of their constituents. If the earnest desire to preserve a Constitutional Union is desired, let the people of the South hold Conventions and say what they want and what they will be satisfied with, and let a response be required from authorized Conventions of *the people of the North*. If they refuse to acknowledge our rights and give us guarantees for future good, then all reasonable efforts have failed—then, and not until then, can we hope to justify secession in the estimation of a large portion of the people of North Carolina and of the South. Gentlemen who are looking forward to what positions they may occupy in their respective sections after dissolution, are not the proper persons to settle difficulties.

We think the mass of the people of the North are ready to make the necessary concessions, but their leaders are scheming, office-seeking, corrupt politicians. Let some plan be adopted by which the sentiment of *the people* of both sections can be ascertained, and we have no doubt the difficulty can be satisfactorily adjusted."

A Dig under the Fifth Rib.—At the close of the last session of Congress, it will be recollected, an effort was made by Gov. Brown, to give practical effect to the Breckinridge "protection" platform. Mr. Brown could get no aid from his Democratic friends in the Senate. Yet, some days ago, Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, a fire-eater of the first (or hottest) water, made one of his characteristic speeches, complaining bitterly that the South was aggrieved by a denial of protection for slavery in the Territories. Judge Douglas, not forgetting the object of the Breckinridge humbug platform, quietly replied that he "thought this an extraordinary grievance to come from the Senator from Texas, who had at the last session voted that the South required no legislation for the protection of slavery in the territories."—*Louisville Obs.*

DIRECT TAXES.

A reason, in addition to those we have heretofore urged, why North Carolina should not be "dragged" into secession by South Carolina, exists in the well known fact of the determined hostility of South Carolina to raising revenue by a tariff of duties on imported goods She will not listen to this, but prefers a resort to direct taxes. Under the tariff, no man feels or knows what he pays, or that he pays anything, for the support of government. Indeed, if he chooses to abstain from the use of imported goods, as he may if he will, and as many actually do, he need not pay one cent for that support. But under a system of direct taxation, every man will have to pay out of pocket, in cash, his share of the necessary public revenue. That share, even if not increased by setting up two or more governments instead of one and by wars and standing armies, will be about three dollars for every man, woman and child, white and black. To maintain an army of 10,000 men (to say nothing of a navy,) will cost about four millions of dollars, being for that item alone more than five dollars for every inhabitant of South Carolina. Some idea may thus be formed by each man in that State of the amount he will have to pay in cash under the system of direct taxation and under a separate government. At present, he does not feel that he pays anything.

But suppose, under free trade and direct taxation, he gets foreign goods cheaper than now, the effect will of course be, 1st, to break down all Southern manufactures, for the pauper labor of Europe can work cheaper than the better fed and better clad labor of this country is, to flood the country still more with foreign goods, when it is apparent that already more are brought here than can be paid for without keeping the banks in a constant strait for exchange.

We think that a very short experience of direct taxation would be enough for North Carolina. And that thousands of the people of South Carolina will run away as soon as possible from such burthens.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

Every day brings to light some new phase of the secession evils. Let us enumerate a few of the latest.

South Carolina has resolved to make a loan to raise means to arm its forces. An agent was sent to New York to borrow the money. Two months ago the bonds of South Carolina would have commanded a premium in Wall street; for she has but a small debt and her bonds for that are held in England and never make their appearance at the Stock Exchange. The Agent called on Auguste Belmont, a well known democratic banker of large means and strongly Southern feelings. Mr. Belmont scarcely looked at the paper, but referred the Agent to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., another house of Southern feelings. They also made short work of the matter and referred the Agent to Mr Belmont, not knowing that he had just come from that gentleman's parlor.

Not securing the loan in that quarter, it is now generally stated that it is to be raised by assessment upon the rich men of South Carolina, who are given to understand that should they fail to meet the demands upon them, they will be *marked*, placed under the ban. This is an earlier resort than might have been looked for to the system prevalent of late years in Mexico, by which any existing government, whether legitimate or revolutionary, has been in the habit of raising "forced loans"—which may be likened to *drafting a volunteer* for military service. The difference between Mexico and South Carolina is, that the former drags the reluctant dollars from the coffers of foreigners, whilst the latter plunges its hands into the pockets of its own citizens.

The next noticeable incident is a report that the South Carolina Convention, sitting with closed doors, has passed an Ordinance laying an annual tax of sixteen dollars upon every slave in the State. This enormous burden would be incredible, but for the evident fact that some such sum as is proposed to raise, say five millions of dollars, will be needed every year to support an independent government and 10,000 to 15,000 troops, to say nothing of a navy. The report goes on to say what we can well imagine to be true, that the value of negroes has depreciated most wofully under this burden. What think the people of North Carolina of this? If they groan over a tax of 80 cents each on one half of their negroes, what will they say to sixteen dollars a piece on every one, when North Carolina shall have been "dragged" out of the present Union into a confederacy with South Carolina?

Again: Papers from the Western States say that grain dealers in Chicago have refused to fill large orders from the Southwestern States, without the gold in hand to pay for the grain. It is seriously apprehended that there will be great suffering in some of those States, where gold is just now any thing but abundant, and where the planters have chosen to devote all their energies to the cultivation of cotton to the neglect of bread and meat. As for North Carolina, we hope there is enough of both to feed all her mouths.

But even here, little as we are inclined to suffer for the sins of South Carolina, we heard on one morning this week of two instances of refusal by New York houses to fill orders as usual.

The State of Ohio, whose bonds have always been above par, sent an agent to Wall street lately, to borrow, but he too returned home empty.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Course of Maj. Anderson.—We see no occasion for denouncing the course of Maj. Anderson in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter for the purpose of strengthening his position. He was put in charge of all the public property at that particular post, and no doubt had the right at his own discretion, to occupy either the one fort or the other. It was his duty to take care of and defend all the public property there, and his instructions were to that effect. As an officer, therefore, he had no alternative but to do his duty; and, for one, we consider it the height of injustice to upbraid and censure a brave and gallant officer for prudently and properly meeting the responsibilities of his position.

We have never had a doubt that it was the deliberate purpose of South Carolina, by some rash, illegal steps, to involve all her sister Southern States in the calamity of civil war. She is not content to be allowed to go out of the Union peaceably. Her object is to "drag" other States with her, and involve them all in a common and terrible conflict with the General Government. Her self-conceit and selfishness know no bounds. But will Virginia become "hitched on," a miserable dependent, to her tail? We shall see.—*Richmond Whig.*

PICTURES

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAUARY 11, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Friday, the 4th inst., in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, was duly observed in Salem, and generally throughout the country. Divine service was well attended in this place, in the morning, and at night. Prayer meetings were held during the week, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and at candle light.

Rev. F. R. Holland delivered an excellent sermon on the 4th, which is being published in pamphlet form, and will appear in the columns of this paper next week.

SENSATION PAPERS.—We most respectfully, but earnestly, entreat the people to remain calm and quiet, and give no heed to those papers which are eagerly clutching at every rumor to excite the people, but are very slow in giving any information having a tendency to allay excitement and give hopes of the final adjustment of our sectional difficulties. Heed not those papers and orators, who say they are for the Union, but act the very reverse, by unnecessarily alarming and exciting the people, hoping thereby to precipitate the country into disunion and civil war. We should remember that there is no such a thing as peaceable secession; revolution and civil war will be the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and we warn the people of North Carolina to stand firm where they are, and there will be no danger here.

Read the articles on our first page, and the articles from the Standard and the Fayetteville Observer, in another column.

THE LECTURE.—The Lecture on Hebrew Poetry, by Rob't P. Dick, Esq., of Greensborough, on Tuesday evening last, to a large audience, was a complete success.—Mr. Dick is a gentleman of talent and education, a highly polished orator, and handled his subject in a masterly manner.—We shall not attempt to give an outline of the oration, as we would fall far short of doing justice to the subject. Those who were not present lost a rich literary treat.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature commenced business again, with a quorum in both Houses, on Monday last.

The question of a *Convention* and the bill for arming the State will, it is thought, come up for consideration at once; and the Senatorial election will be brought on in the course of a few days, says the Standard.

We see nothing of special interest in the proceedings of Monday.

Mr. Poindexter introduced the proceedings of the late public meeting in Winston, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Hanes, by permission, accompanied these by a few remarks.

[Mr. Hanes' remarks next week.]

Mr. Poindexter said, in introducing the proceedings, that the reading of them would show that in that section, though the Southern *head* had been well instructed, the Southern *heart* had not been much fired.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.—The Committee on the part of the Border States have adopted propositions for the settlement of the National Troubles, recommending the repeal of the personal liberty bills, the amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing the rights of the South, and the running of a line through all the territories, North of which line slavery shall be prohibited, whilst South of it slavery shall not be prohibited or interfered with, &c.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the election held on Monday last, for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Salem, the following persons were elected:—

For Mayor.—Dr. A. T. Zevely 78; for Charles Briets, Esq., 42

For Commissioners.—R. L. Patterson, 101. Sol. Mickey, 81. Dr. Sam'l Martin, 75. E. Belo, 56. F. Fries, 57. Jno. D. Siewers, 54. T. F. Keehln, 52.

We learn Mr. Fries declines to serve.

VIRGINIA.—The extra session of the Legislature of Virginia convened on the 8th inst.—Tuesday.

The Governor's Message is a lengthy document, in which he favors a National Convention, and the sending of Commissioners to the various States, except those of New England; sees no necessity at this time for a State Convention; believes in the right of secession, and is opposed to coercion, &c.

The House passed a strong resolution against coercion.

☞ The Salisbury Banner has passed into the hands of Messrs Stewart and Saunders.

The Wilmington Herald has been enlarged and supplied with new type. It is the largest daily paper in the State, and the most reliable.

THE RAILROADS AND SEA-BOARD TOWNS OF NORTH CAROLINA, INTERESTED IN HOLDING ON TO THE UNION.

The separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union will have an important bearing on the Railroad interests of North Carolina, and the interests of her principal seaports, which we purpose briefly to examine.

It is a well known fact, that the South Carolina Railroads are in a prosperous condition, paying from 8 to 10 per cent. dividend, while the North Carolina Railroads are languishing, the most profitable rarely exceeding 4 per cent., and some of them declaring no dividends, as was the case with the North Carolina Railroad until quite recently, and which now pays only 3 per cent., we believe.

Let us examine into the cause of this state of things:

It cannot be on account of the greater amount of produce raised in South Carolina, than in North Carolina. For it will be admitted by all conversant with the actual products of South Carolina, or who have travelled over the State, that she is one of the most barren, worn out, and unproductive States in the Union. The true source of the profits of her Railroads consists in the vast amount of freight transported over them, which is of the production of North Carolina and Tennessee. An immense amount of freight is constantly pouring into Charleston over her Railroads from Middle and South-Eastern Tennessee. Likewise the almost entire surplus produce in Southern and Western North Carolina passes over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to Charleston. And a large portion of the goods and merchandise to supply these sections of country, pass over these roads on the return trains.

These are the main causes of the profits of South Carolina Railroads.

Let South Carolina become in reality an independent and foreign nation, then the produce of these regions of country alluded to might seek some other outlet to the ocean. Because no shipper of produce would submit to the expense and delay of passing his freight through the custom houses on the borders of South Carolina, and at Charleston, when he can get his produce to the ocean without the delay and expense incident to shipping it through a foreign government.

If North Carolina *remains true* to the Union, not only will all her produce which now goes to Charleston pass over *our own* Railroads to our own seaports, but when our Railroads are extended to Tennessee, the vast productions of that fertile region of country which now goes to Charleston, will likewise pass over *our* Railroads to Wilmington or Beaufort. An examination of the map will show these to be the nearest points at which the ocean can be reached, without going through a foreign country, and being subject to the custom house duties of the same.

Thus it is clear, that if North Carolina remains in the Union, our Railroads will become the *carriers* of a large portion of the freight which now passes over the S. Carolina Railroads. And much of the commercial and mercantile business of Charleston will be transferred to our own seaport towns.

But, should North Carolina go out of the Union with South Carolina, then Charleston will retain the trade she now has, and the South Carolina Railroads will continue to carry all their freight to the impoverishment of the railroads and seaports of North Carolina.

Hon. J. M. LEACH.

From the Congressional proceedings of last week, we perceive that our active and faithful Representative, Gen. Leach, is [illegible] to reduce the expenses of the government.

It will be recollected that, at last session, he introduced a bill, which, if it had been adopted, would have reduced the expenses of the government, in the one item of pay of Members of Congress, *ten hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty dollars*, ($1,021,440.)

When the Appropriation Bill was under consideration, last Thursday, Gen. Leach moved to *reduce* the pay and mileage of Members of Congress *one-half* what it now is, and also to cut off the *extras* of Stationery, as it is called, which covers innumerable little gratuities of Members of Congress. Both motions, however, failed to pass.

There is, however, a special bill to reduce the expenses of the government, drawn up by Gen. Leach, now pending before one of the committees, as we learn, which provides among other things, for the reduction of pay and mileage of Members of Congress, and which, we hope, may be adopted by Congress.

But when fraud and corruption are practiced in almost every department of the government, and public officials are not satisfied with *high salaries* given them by law, but actually by fraud and embezzlement plunder the government to the tune of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, ($870,000,) at one grasp, we confess, we have our fears that a majority of the members will not be disposed to reduce one-half their pay now fixed by law. Yet we hope that Gen. Leach may be sustained in his laudable endeavors at retrenchment and reform.

GOOD SENTIMENTS.

The following excellent remarks were submitted and read to the public meeting which assembled in the Court-house on the 29th ult., by C. L. Banner, Esq. Here there is no truckling to the secession or disunion movement, but every line breathes the true spirit,—good, sound, conservative doctrine. The article was handed to us by a friend for publication, and we comply with pleasure. Read it.

"I regret very much the cause which has brought us together here to-day, but I am extremely glad to see so many of our citizens of the county of Forsyth come up, without regard to party, to consult together, as I hope, for the good of our glorious Union.

It is known to us all that we are in the midst of a crisis, which may be but the beginning of the end; and, as bad and dangerous as the times are, it becomes us to avoid fear on the one hand and rashness on the other.—We should be like our revolutionary fathers, in the times that tried men's souls, cool, but brave; determined, but wise; and prudent, but not rash.

It is openly avowed by those who are giving direction to the *secession movement*, in many of the Southern States, that nothing else but disunion will satisfy them;—that they are for immediate and unconditional secession! South Carolina has taken that leap in the dark already. She has let go her sheet anchor of safety—the Constitution of the United States, and she is now adrift upon the wide ocean of uncertainty, in the midst of a tempest. She has runaway from the most perfect government upon the face of the earth,—the government formed by George Washington and the other great patriots and statesmen of the American Revolution. I suppose they intend to take shelter under a rickety concern to be called a Southern Confederacy, that will go to pieces in a few years. They have actually been in such hot haste in taking to their heels and running off to get out of *harm's way* (!) that they have not taken time to look back to see what has become of their comrades.

And I am sorry to say that indications are to be seen in our own State, the good old State of North Carolina, that unmistakeably show that there is a desire in some quarters that we should follow in the footsteps of South Carolina, and fight her battles for her, if need be! Now, it is my candid belief, that North Carolina ought not and will not do any such thing. North Carolina will stand by the Union as long as it is worth preserving; the time for dissolution has not yet arrived, but should it ever arrive, it will then be time enough to act, and no doubt she will act wisely.

The friends of the Union are sometimes told that they are *submissionists*. We throw back the imputation with scorn and contempt; we will not submit to be robbed of our glorious Constitution and Laws, our sacred stars and stripes; we will not submit to be robbed of the National Capitol and Government Palaces at Washington; nor of our Army and Navy, the Forts and Arsenals, or the broad domains that we hold as a common heritage. We will not submit to be robbed of the Declaration of Independence, of our National Airs, and the ashes of our departed heroes.—No.—It is not the lover and advocate of the Union that is the *Submissionist!* Those are the submissionists who dodge the danger and responsibility of defending their rights in the Union, and turn their backs to the foe. It is they who, when the storm comes, leap out into the dark, take to their heels, and leave their neighbors to battle, unaided, for their rights! Yes, it is they who give up *all* their inheritance, because a *portion* is infringed upon.

He is the *submissionist*, and no matter where he lives or what his station, if he don't face the music and contend for his rights in the Union, as long as there is hope of justice and equality, he is untrue to himself and untrue to his country.

The fault of our present dangerous condition, and the shameful violation of law by the Northern States and people, is not attributable to defects in our Constitution, but, in my opinion, to the timidity and party serving policy of those in power. The due enforcement of the fugitive slave law is one of the main things required by the South of the North.

The President is armed with sufficient authority, power and means to enforce this law, in defence of all abstractions which may be thrown in the way to defeat it. If he neglects or fails to see it executed he is liable to impeachment.

It is to be seen that a much better spirit is begining to prevail at the North towards the South; and it is to be hoped that, by giving them a little time, they will repeal all their objectionable laws, and our beloved country will calm down to peace and quietness once more, and I hope for ever."

Inauguration of the Governor.—On Tuesday last, being the first day of the year, Gov. Ellis took the oaths of office for a second term. We understand the oaths were administered in the Executive Office, by Chief Justice Pearson, in presence of Mr. Speaker Clark, Mr. Speaker Love, who is acting in the absence of Mr. Speaker Dortch, and several others, including a few members of the Legislature. The Governor made no speech on the occasion.

N. C. Standard.

South Carolina.—From what we can learn, there is a strong Union feeling among the masses in South Carolina, and reflecting men seem sad and desponding.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR WISE.

"FIGHTING IN THE UNION."

POSITION OF EX-GOVERNOR WISE.

Ex-Gov. Wise of Va., having been written to by a gentleman of Columbus, Ga., to define what he means by "fighting in the Union," replies as follows:

ROLLISTON, near Norfolk, Va.,
December 1, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22nd ult, was late coming to hand. I now thank you for it. As to my doctrine of "fighting in the Union," it is one of true policy:

1st. If a sovereign State is *judge* of the *infraction* as well as of the *mode and measure* of redress, she may remain in the Union to resent or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union

2d. If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the Constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically the Union belongs to those who have kept, not to those who have broken its covenants.

3d. The Union is not an abstraction; it is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has *nationality, lands, treasury, organization of army, navy, ships, dock yards, arsenals &c., &c., &c.* Shall we renounce these rights and possessions because wrong doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But,

4th. If you secede, you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce those rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and Constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

5th. Then how is this to be done? The 3d clause of the 10th Section of the 1st Art., of the Constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

6th. And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all and save all!

Yours truly, &c.

HENRY A. WISE.

SECRETARY FLOYD.—There are strong complaints in some quarters that this officer was allowed to resign, instead of being dismissed for his complicity in the robbery of the $870,000 of bonds, and for a long catalogue of alleged corrupt pecuniary transactions during his four years' service in the War Department. He is said to have gone into the Department a bankrupt, and yet to have deposited $100,000 to his individual credit in one bank in Washington during those four years. His borrowing money—$10,000 at a time—from contractors with his Department, has long been familiarly talked of. So also his purchasing materials in large quantities at higher prices than individual officers could get them in small quantities from the same persons,—by one such transaction at a reported loss of $20,000 to the government; and his signing contracts only after a douceur had been paid to his chief clerk. And then the Fort Snelling and Willard's Point swindles, and the contracts for supplying the Utah army. His Chief Clerk and confidential friend, too, is said to have risen from a condition of bankruptcy to the possession of $100,000 worth of real estate in Washington, besides living like a prince, and all on a salary of two or three thousand dollars.

To allow such people to resign is an encouragement to faithlessness in office.—*Pay. Obs.*

THE POWER AND DUTY OF THE BORDER STATES.

We have received and read with great interest an able pamphlet of 46 pages, on this subject, from the pen of the Hon. John P. Kennedy of Maryland. It has been laid before the members of Congress, and has doubtless contributed much towards the movement at Washington of the Representatives of the Border States, out of which more of hope arises than from any other existing element.

He maintains that "Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Maryland cannot, with any respect for their own dignity, with any regard for their own welfare, or with any security for their own peace, suffer themselves to be dragged into the track of revolution and civil war, of wild experiment and visionary project, into which South Carolina is endeavoring to force them." The Border States are the conservative power of the Union. They are the sufferers in fugitive slave cases; yet are already opposed to disunion for that or any other existing cause. Their greatest desire is to restore peace and concord. He proposes that they unite in an earnest appeal to the seceding States to await the result of measures proposed for the re-establishment of harmony. If they refuse this, the Border States should not join their Southern Confederacy. He suggests that the Border States demand from the free States a satisfactory settlement of the existing difficulties, and stipulations against future aggression, such as, the re-establishment of the Missouri line extended to the Pacific, adjustment of the fugitive law, with a modification of some of its objectionable provisions; repeal of all personal liberty laws; payment for fugitives when not delivered up; new States to have slavery or not as they may please; a discouragement of offensive slavery discussions in the free States; and laws against John Brown raids.

If such stipulations can be obtained, then the Border States and concurring Southern States to remain in the Union. If not, then a separate (or central) Confederacy of such Border and other Southern and free States as may secede,—say probably, the States above named and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and perhaps all the Western States.

Such appeals of the Border States would come with great force to both the extreme sections, probably inducing the South to pause and the North to admit those reasonable demands.

He next shows the incompatibility of feeling and interest between the fifteen Southern States themselves, which would soon break up a Southern Confederacy if ever all of them were to enter into one. Such questions as re-opening the slave trade, direct taxation, annexation and conquest, and the navigation of the Mississippi, would produce new breaches; and still more the tendency of emigration to the increase of free labor in portions of the Border States.

He says that the North will listen to the Border States, with a temper of conciliation which it would be hopeless to expect towards the more excited and exacting portions of the South. They are aroused to a sense of their bitter injuries and the present danger; are ready and willing to make every proper concession, and to drop, henceforth and forever, this offensive and detestable agitation.

Such is a brief outline of this very able and timely pamphlet. We wish it may answer the patriotic purpose which produced it.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON DISUNION.—La Presse, of Paris has a long editorial on our Southern secession movements. We quote from it as follows:

France, who abolished slavery herself, cannot even seem to protect it in other countries. Such an idea even would do her a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina, must then be persuaded that if they ever obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves, and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all governments *de facto* shall be recognized by the governments of Europe and America. France cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans. The question is important in the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less [illegible] to France than the Russian, Spanish and Italian navies, to prevent a single power from seizing the empire of the seas.

France was the first ally of the United States—we hope she will now be their counsellor, and expose the abyss into which they are hurrying—an abyss in which will be buried forever a past most glorious and a future most hopeful. For the American Union separation is suicide; it is the murder of a great nation and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder. She has helped to make this people—she will never help to destroy them. Such are, we are convinced, the sentiments of our government.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision took place between the Express trains on the North Carolina Railroad on Wednesday night about nine miles this side of Charlotte. The two engines and several of the coaches were completely demolished, but we are glad to learn that no one was killed. One of the engineers, Mr. White, formerly from Wilmington, was very seriously injured. A brakesman, it is thought, will lose both legs. Some three or four others, connected with the trains, were injured slightly.

The accident happened at the regular passing place of the two Express trains.—The train from Goldsboro' arrived at the place in schedule time, and was waiting for the train to arrive from Charlotte and run off upon the turnout. The train from Charlotte arrived, a little behind time, but the engineer was unable to stop it owing to some derangement with the engine, and it run full speed on a down grade into the other train.

We learn that Mr. White died Friday.

CONGRESS.—Since our last, renewed efforts have been made to settle our Sectional difficulties.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden submitted his plan of adjustment, with a slight alteration. Mr. Baker of Oregon concluded his speech, expressing a willingness to divide the Territories and admit them at once as free and slave States. Mr. Douglas spoke for two hours, advocating Mr. Crittenden's plan, and closing with an eloquent appeal for the Union.

Nothing of much interest in the House.

Adjourned to Monday.

In Senate, on Monday, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were called up. He advocated his plan, and Toombs of Georgia responded in a secession speech.

House.—Among some other business, Mr. Adrian asked leave to offer a resolution approving of the "bold and patriotic" act of Anderson in occupying Fort Sumter, and the determination of the President to maintain him in his present position; also to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.

The House suspended the rules for its admission, by a vote of 134 to 68, and the resolution was adopted—ayes 124, nays 56.

The House then, in consideration of to-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, adjourned until Wednesday.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A very dangerous spurious $5 note on the Commercial Bank of this place, is frequently sent here from the South-west. The engraving is fine, and is no doubt a genuine note of some other "Commercial bank" altered to Wilmington, N. C. The centre Vignette is a whaling Crew. On the left, 5, and ship under full sail; below it, on the right, 5, and sailor at wheel below it. The Commercial Bank here has nothing like it.

A bad looking $3 note, on the Bank of Wilmington, has made its appearance here, from the same direction. The Bank has no note below $5.—*Wilmington Herald.*

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1861 is now ready for delivery gratis at Boner & Crist's who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value, it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

☞ See new advertisements.

From the N. C. Standard—Extra.

RALEIGH, Jan. 2, 1861.

The State Journal of to-day, one of the organs of the disunionists, contains a telegraphic dispatch calculated, and no doubt intended to inflame the public mind and to precipitate N. Carolina into revolution. This dispatch, most probably sent here from the Journal office, Wilmington, is as follows:

IMPORTANT!!

IMMEDIATE RETURN OF LEGISLATORS TO THEIR POSTS!

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31—8½ p. m.

The following is the substance of a dispatch received here this evening:—"Cabinet broken up in a row; Floyd, Thompson and Thomas have resigned; the President has gone over to the North. Federal troops on their way South. Our fort at mouth of Cape Fear will shortly be occupied by troops for coercion."

The citizens of North Carolina call upon their Legislature for advice and assistance.

The above produced great excitement in our community. As soon as we saw it we telegraphed to a well informed and reliable friend in Washington City, whose reply is as follows:

"NO TROOPS ORDERED SOUTH. NO NEW GROUND FOR EXCITEMENT KNOWN."

Several gentlemen from Wilmington visited Raleigh yesterday, and the report on the street was that they came to obtain the advice of the Governor as to the propriety of at once seizing the United States' fort below Wilmington. The advice given by the Governor is not known. We call on his organ, the State Journal, to let the people know what that advice was.—The fort referred to is the property of the United States. Any attempt to take it and hold it at this time by citizens of this State, *would be treason against the United States.*

We again warn the people of this State against the designs of the disunionists. A persistent effort is being made to commit this State at this time to revolution, and to attach her to the car of South Carolina, and thus drag her violently out of the Union. Be on your guard, fellow-citizens, against panics and alarms. These panics and alarms are a part of the system set on foot by the disunion leaders to hurry you out of the Union against your will. Your native pride and your courage are appealed to, not with the view of protecting you against impending dangers, but those noble qualities are sought to be used to involve you in the troubles and calamities which must result from the immediate rupture which these leaders are so anxious to produce. North Carolina is in no immediate danger. If the worst should come, she will be abundantly able to protect herself. Let us be calm and firm. Brave men are not moved by sudden panics and alarms.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A FOUL CONSPIRACY.

It is manifest, we think, that there is an organized band of conspirators from Washington City to Charleston, earnestly and unscrupulously engaged, by foul means, in fomenting ill blood and exciting rebellion by propagating false reports of an exciting character. Who telegraphed to Wilmington, for instance (if *anybody* did—if the story were not concocted there) that troops were on the way to Fort Johnston, to coerce North Carolina? Who telegraphed this falsehood from Wilmington to Raleigh? Who telegraphed from Washington that Secretaries Thompson and Thomas had resigned? That the Cabinet had broken up in a row? That the President had "gone over to the North"? That the revenue cutter Harriet Lane had been despatched to Charleston with sealed orders? That she had troops on board? That another steamer had been ordered to join her, also with troops on board? Who started the story current in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, that "Gov. Ellis had issued a proclamation, ordering the citizens of North Carolina to take possession of all the Forts on the North Carolina coast and invest them with the flag of that State?" And who got up the story current here on Friday last that 400 men were on the way up our river, either to take the U. S. Arsenal here, or to take post in it—for the story is said to have assumed both phases? Who did all this, and with what object but the demoniac one of exciting the public mind to some act of phrensy? Every one of these statements is absolutely false, and if not known to be so by the persons sending them, they at least did not know them to be true. Is there to be no responsibility about the telegraph wires? Shall any incendiary, or traitor, be allowed thus to sport with the most dangerous elements of evil and crime, and yet hide himself behind a mask? If so, the telegraph is a public nuisance. Let the names be published of such originators or retainers of false and malignant and treasonable matter.

The conspirators are moving, not heaven and earth, but the earth and a worse place, to drag Maryland into secession before the 4th of March; so that they may, with the aid of Maryland, seize Washington City; but the Governor of that State is fully advised of their movements, which find no favor with him or a vast majority of his constituents.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., at Midway, Davidson Co., by Rev. J. E. Mann, Mr. JOHN E. MILLER, of Danbury, Stokes Co., to Miss FANNIE L. BEARD, daughter of Mr W. G. Beard.

[We acknowledge the printer's fee, in the shape of some fine cake. May prosperity and happiness attend them.]

Near Clemmonsville, on the 24th of Dec. 1860, by the Rev. S. H. Forsbee, Mr. ALEXANDER DANIELS to Miss MARY ELLIS; all of Davidson, and all for the Union.

In the vicinity of Clemmonsville, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of S. S. Jones, by the Rev S. H. Forsbee, LOWEL HOLDER, Esq., to Miss ELIZA HAITH; all of Davidson, and all for the Union.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Forsyth, on the 27th Dec., by J. J. Roper, Esq., Mr. L. P. MATTHEWS to Miss T. E. IDOL.

On the 20th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's Father, by Col Henry Shouse, Esq., Mr. DEVIT C. FLYNT to Miss ELIZABETH S. BUTNER; all of Forsyth County.

DIED.

Recently, at his residence in Stokes County, HAMPTON BYNUM, Esq., in the 76th year of his age, a well known and highly respectable citizen, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

In Lexington, N. C., on the 24th ult., Mrs. LETITIA H. FOSTER, wife of Alfred G. Foster.

At Morganton, on Dec. 28, of Dyptheria, WAIGHTSTILL, son of Hon. W. W. Avery, aged 2 years and 22 days.

In Rockingham county, on the 9th of Nov., GEORGE PURCELL, Sr., aged about 90 years.

LATEST NEWS!

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—Gov. Packer's message to the Legislature takes strong Union ground. He terms secession rebellion. He urges that the statutes of Pennsylvania be purged of all laws which may be rightly charged as violating the rights of a sister State. He recommends the Reprisal act of '76, allowing the slave claimant the right to choose his remedy under the State or National law; also that the master have the right to retain the services of his slave while sojourning or passing through the State. He further recommends the re-enactment of the Missouri line by an amendment to the Constitution, the amendment to be ratified by the State Conventions, if Congress refuses to let it emanate to the people. He closes by expressing devotion to Pennsylvania and to the Union, which her citizens will defend through every peril.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 2.—Gov Morgan in his message to the Legislature, refers to needed State reform, and devotes the closing portion of his message to the secession question. He says it is the duty of the National Legislature to act with moderation and conciliation, and the duty of the public press, with that regard for the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence demands, to let New York set an example in this respect. Let her uphold no barrier, but let her representatives in Congress give a ready support to any just and honorable settlement. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to no one, but extend the hand of fellowship to all. Live up to the strict letter of the Constitution cordially with the other members of the confederacy, in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States preserved. He recommends the repeal by New York of the "Personal Liberty Bill," and that other States do the same.

Gov. Stewart, in his validictory address to the Legislature of Missouri, deprecates the movement of South Carolina, denies the right of voluntary secession, and records his unalterable devotion to the Union so long as it can be made the protector of equal rights.

The inaugural address of Gov. Blair, of Michigan, takes strong ground for coercion, and urges the Legislature to proffer the military power of the State to the President to sustain the integrity of the Union.

Gov. Banks of Massachusetts, in his valedictory address to the Legislature, recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Law of that State, and contends that the integrity of the Union must be maintained.

☞ The Government forts and the arsenal at Mobile have been seized by the Alabama troops, that State following the example of Georgia in taking possession of the Government property even before the State has seceded.—These revolutionary acts are defended on the ground of preventing the reinforcement of the forts by the Government.

The forts taken possession of are forts Gaines and Morgan at Mobile, and the U. S Arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Ala. containing 78,000 stand of arms and 1,500 boxes of powder. All these places are strongly garrisoned by State troops.

The U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth have been notified by Gen Scott to be in readiness for removal to fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

Georgia has given up to the United States the revenue cutter Dobbins, which was captured without the authority of that State on Thursday last.

President A. B Longstreet, of South Carolina College issues a four page pamphlet entitled, "Shall South Carolina begin the War?" He earnestly desires the Collector on board the Harriet Lane to be allowed to land, be treated politely, be introduced to Mr. Colcock, that every means be used so that the Collectors of the two sovereign powers can settle their respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness.

He says if the posts be reinforced, it would be an unfair conflict. Hundreds of our Sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States be brought upon our devoted city. He impiringly close by saying, "Let the first shot come from our enemies."

Accounts from Washington state that the militia of that District are being enrolled preparatory to the suppression of any disturbance that may take place.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan. 3.—The Legislature met on the 2nd inst. Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, (3d) and addressed both houses, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and inviting Delaware to join in a Southern Confederacy. After the speech the House adopted unanimously a resolution, in which the Senate concurred, expressing unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4, 1861.—The Committee of thirty-three, (says the National Intelligencer,) have agreed upon the annexed resolutions offered by Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky:

Resolved, that we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hinderances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

[These resolutions are intended as a basis for a compromise.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3, 6, P. M.

The steam ship STAR OF THE WEST has arrived outside the Bar. If she attempts to enter the harbor every park of Artillery, together with Forts Moultrie and Johnson will open upon and endeavor to sink her. The greatest excitement prevails.

Important if True.

A telegraphic despatch in the Charlott Bulletin, from Columbia, under date of January 9, says:

The Steamer Star of the West, with (250 troops) tried to enter Charleston harbor this morning, but was fired into by the batteries on Morris Island and compelled to return back, and lay off the bar. Later news state that the Star of the West is in a sinking condition and is transferring the troops on board to a ship outside the bar.

FLORIDA OUT OF THE UNION.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan 7.—The resolution declaring the right and duty of Florida to secede, passed in the Convention to day, by a vote of 62 ayes to 4 nays. A committee of thirteen was appointed on secession, and their ordinance for secession was passed.

CHARLESTON, Jan 4.—*The State Treasury and the Banks.*—The State loan of $400,000 has been promptly taken up by the Banks of the State at par, each bank taking an amount proportioned to its capital.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A petition *four hundred and fifty six feet long* has been sent from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Legislature, praying for a repeal of those provisions of the penal code hostile to the Fugitive Slave law.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mayor Wood sent in his message to-night, and as anticipated by a previous dispatch, recommends the secession of the city of New York from the State, and the formation of a free city. He was not prepared, however, to recommend violent measures.

SENT THROUGH.—We learn that on Tuesday morning last some eight or nine persons passed through this place on their way North from South Carolina, in charge of Adam's Express, with their heads shaved. We understand these persons presented a forlorn appearance every way. They said they were served thus on account of their Union sentiments, but this cannot be true. They must have used some expression against the institution of slavery.—*Raleigh Standard.*

REACTION.—The rash course of South Carolina has produced a great reaction among those at the North who have heretofore been her friends. As a striking evidence of this, Com. Kearney of the Navy, who had resigned because he would not serve against her, has recalled his resignation, giving her conduct as his reason.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following address to the people of the United States, a movement of Senator BIGLER and JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, has been signed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and many other members of Congress. The propositions are those introduced into the Senate by Mr CRITTENDEN. The object is to get the approval of the people, in order that the proposed amendments may be passed by a vote of two-thirds, as amendments to the Constitution:

"Your country is in imminent peril. The Federal Union is in process of disruption.—Without your aid Congress can do little to avert the impending calamity. The Senate committee of thirteen have reported their inability to agree upon any basis of adjustment between the North and South. The House committee of thirty three have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile the work of dissolution is moving forward with frightful strides, and mutual exasperation and discord is inflaming the whole land. The remedy is in your hands. You have the power to arrest the movements which are certain to involve the whole nation in a deadly internecine strife, and to restore peace to our distracted country. The undersigned, representing all sections of our common country, in view of these unhappy surroundings, have deemed it our duty to appeal directly to you. We have reason to believe that the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, if passed by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and ratified by three fourths of the States, would have the effect to allay, promptly and permanently, the sectional strife about slavery, and to establish relations of peace and good will between the States and the people. We therefore earnestly and urgently recommend that, with a little delay as possible, you express your judgment upon the proposed amendments. You can best tell how this can be done, whether by public meetings, conventions or delegations, or through the ballot box. It action be had on all, to be effective it must come promptly, and in such form as to indicate unmistakably your will on the subject, so that your Representatives in Congress may govern their actions accordingly. Meanwhile we shall endeavor to maintain the government and preserve the public peace."

Treasurer's Report

TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF SALEM FOR 1860. (Corrected.)

	DR.	
To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		48 69
To fines and costs from former officer,		4 60
" Tax received for 1858,		1 37
" Am't of freight returned for Engine,		3 00
" Retail tax,		60 00
" Am't listed,	1307 17	
From S. F. Academy,	50 00	
	1357 17	
Tax commuted,	4 00	
		1353 17
To interest on Shober fund,		19 20
" Fines received from officer,		25 50
" Exhibition tax,		5 00
" Cash received on loans made		815 00
		$2335 53
	CR.	
By Officers Salary,	206 14	
" Engine, Hose, &c.,	264 42	
" Special police, (part for '59)	4 50	
" Paid Bonds and inter. due,	760 51	
" Tax refunded,	50	
" Corporation Seal,	5 40	
" Printing,	11 25	
" Rent of Hall,	30 00	
" Expenses for Hall,	5 94	
" Stationery,	75	
" Stove for Hall,	11 20	
" Gas lamps, posts, and exp.	271 68	
" Street lighting,	162 97	
" Per. cent for collect. tax,	55 82	
" Extra services for Officer,	6 40	
" Street Commissioner's ac't.	801 73	
" Treasurer's Salary,	20 00	
" Cash on hand,	15 82	
		$2335 53
Debt on the 1st January, 1860.		
To sundry accounts,	470 48	
Due by Bonds,	826 40	
	$1296 88	
Debt on January 1st, 1861.		
To amount due on Bonds,	$915 0	

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman.
Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 38-6w.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c, Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEFUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that "*first best*" that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "...I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."...*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $12½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Executors of David Blum dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, on **Tuesday the 22nd day of January, inst.,** at the late residence of said deceased, in Waughtown, (unless previously sold at private sale,) **5 Valuable Negroes,** men, women, boys and girls of various ages.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond with undubted security will be required.

Also on the same day, (sale to continue from day to day until all is sold) the residue of the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of a lot of fine HAY, OATS, FODDER; Three Large WAGONS, HARNESS, FARMING TOOLS; a lot of NEW HOLLOW WARE, HOUSEHOLD, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

A credit of 8 or 9 months will be given. Bond with good responsible security will be required of every purchaser.

H. M. LASH }
D. H. BLUM } Executors
A. M. BLUM }

Jan. 4, 1861. 37-3t

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber take a this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
FEB.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	—	—
MAR.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—
AUG.	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
OCT.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
NOV.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	—	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	—	—	—	—

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

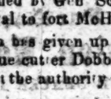
DRUG STORE.

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

1860] MELLER'S [1860

CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.



THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms.

F. W. MELLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PATROL NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, December Term, 1860.

Ordered by the Court, that under the 4th Clause, 33rd Chapter Revised Code, entitled Patrols, the Patrols of every District in the County are directed to visit every negro house and suspected places, at least once every week, of offener, if they think necessary. And they direct that no pass shall be written for more than one day, or from Saturday night until Monday morning; and that the particular house which their negroes with their Slaves to visit or work at, shall be specified. And further, that the Clerk advertise this Order at the Courthouse door, and in the Western Sentinel and Salem Press for one Month. Witness,

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

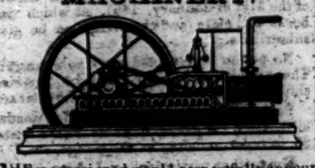
COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum**, which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the

DRUG STORE.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses,

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series—New Features—New Type.

MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new volume of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the First day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well known and highly gifted author, and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of our single and married life. This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to an already diversified paper. Among these are a number of fresh, spicy, sunshiny original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, keenness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repository of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and so that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address,

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton, St., N. Y.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

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Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

SALEM

Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

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Oct. 1860. SALEM, N. C.

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-3m

POETRY.

SCHOOL DAYS—BY TRESLETHE.

They talk of happy school boy plays,
And youth's too fleeting years,
Who mourn the faults of their after days
In sorrow's bitter tears,
But, was our boyhood's cup replete
With pleasure, as with pain?
Were not the bitter and the sweet,
Our antidote and bane?

Did not our hearts beat high as men's,
With vanity and pride?
And from our needy, suffering friends,
As coolly turn aside?
And Cora's frown—not yet forgot!
The favored chool mate's power:
A rival's triumph?—were they not,
As keenly felt, and more?

The master's pet—invidious name—
The favors that he won:
The monitor that told our shame,
While she was looking on,
The horse, the fool-cap—precious themes—
The task, the rule, the rod;
These are the school-boy's vaunted dreams,
For poets when they nod.

The happiest hour the school boy knows
Is that which sets him free—
None bears about him as he goes,
A lighter heart than he.
If fortune frown in after years,
And friends, like foes, betray,
Then may he well regret in tears,
His youth, his school, his play.

HUMOROUS.

GETTING OUT OF A SCRAPE.

Two Yankees were strolling in the woods without any arms in their possession, and observing a bear ascending a tree with his claws clasped around the trunk, one of them ran forward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade: Jonathan, "I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, to kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix!" Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time in returning. During the interval the bear made several attempts to bite the hand of him who held him. At length Jonathan came back.—"Hallo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?" Jonathan replied, "Well, I'll tell you, when I was at home, breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it." "Here, now, Jonathan," said his companion, "come and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy." Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it. "Well, Jonathan have you got hold of him?" "I guess I have," he replied.—"Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner."

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.

"What is the ninth commandment?" said a teacher to a boy in Sunday school.

"'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

"What is bearing false witness against your neighbor?"

"It is telling lies."

"That is partly true; and yet it is not exactly the right answer—because you may tell a lie about yourself."

Then turning to a little girl, he said,

"What do you say it is?"

"*It is when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it.*"

"That will do," said the questioner, amid a roar of laughter from the school.

The little girl had spoken queerly, but underneath her odd language was a pretty clear perception of the true meaning.

A WARNING TO EUCHRE PLAYERS.

A young man of Milwaukie, who is very fond of a daughter of a "pillar" of one of the popular churches, was taking tea at the house of his adored a few evenings since, and had fruit-cake offered him. Being somewhat confused on account of his situation, as the cake was held out, he cried out, "I pass." The father hearing him, and having played some in his younger days, was horror-struck at the young man's infatuation of the game, and thought he would teach him a lesson, and spoke bluntly, "You *pass*, do you? then, I order you up, and there's the door." The young man sloped.

TIRED OUT.

A three year old nephew of one of my friends had finished his usual prayer at his mother's knee, when she said—"Now Willie, pray for your grandfather and grandmother." He did as directed. "Now for your aunts and uncles." His petitions went up singly for each class. "And now Willie, pray for all the world," said his mother.—Wearied out, perhaps, by the length of his exercises, he immediately exclaimed, "Ma, it's as much as I can do to pray for my own 'lations."

The Hartford Times relates the following witty *jeu d'esprit*:

In a store, yesterday, in North Main street, a Democrat and a Republican met, when the following dialogue took place:

Republican—Well, friend, how do you feel since the election?

Democrat—I feel as Lazarus did.

Republican—But how is that?

Democrat—I feel as though I had been *licked* by dogs.

The Republican, like the boy whom the calf ran over, hadn't another word to say.

A little girl, whose parents had recently been ejected from their lodgings on account of inability to pay their rent, was at a German Sunday School, when the teacher questioned. "Have you read your catechism?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know the history of the creation?" "God made the world and our first parents." "Why were Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise?" "I suppose because they couldn't pay the rent!"

An exchange states that at the breaking of ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, a clergyman slowly and solemnly read a manuscript prayer—at the conclusion of which an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade and his arm on the handle looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightened himself up, and remarked very audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de fust time de Lord's ebber bin writ to on de subjie ob railroads!"

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Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lanier,
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O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

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Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.
Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 20

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSH, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson, Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionery. J. O. HALL.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,
AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest. JOSEPH BLOUNT.
Dec. 10th, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is generally caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from its taint, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, ERUPTIONS, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*Impurity of the Blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered, for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is the fact that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to create the disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W. P. Henly, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son, Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's
LOTTERIES!
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF
DELAWARE MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY
TICKETS FROM $2 to $100!
Prizes vary from $2 to $100,000!

SARSAPARILLA,
Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Recipe for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Petersburg, V. A.
Refers by per. 1y